EL PASO HERALD

Poor Must Pay as Well as the Rich, and Burden So Falls Heavy.

SOME REASONS WHY PEOPLE GIVE TIPS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18,-The system of tipping is a huge machine, a complicated machine of wheels and cogs and sears. The twie engines that drive it are the same twin engines

and cogs and gears. The twis engines that drive it are the same twin engines that furnish the motive power for erery human action. One of them is the hope of reward and the other is the fear of punishment.

No Gratitude Exidenced.

There was a time when gratitude had something to do with tipping, but that was before tipping was systematized. Gratitude has as much to do with tipping today as tollow candles have to do with street lighting. It is a thing of the past and is remembered only as we remember (out of books) stage coaches, knee breeches and powdered hair.

One tips today because he has some faint hope of reward in the form of good service or because he has a lively fear of punishment. He does not know the exact form that threatened punishment will take, and thereby is his fear made the greater, for since adam and Eve are of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, mankind has feared more that which it does not know than that which it does know. Whisperad tales there be of waiters, who with sanctimonious face and simpering smile have set before a luckless but too stingy patron a place of soup to which many dreadful things may have happened in the course of its journey from the kitchen to the table.

Perhaps the actual deflicment of food is an occurrence so rare that even the suggestion of it is hardly fair, but it

is an occurrence so rare that even the suggestion of it is hardly fair, but it cannot be dealed that the fear of it is widespread and efficacious in the stimulation of generosity on the part

etimilation of generosity on the part of the givers.
Unfortunately tips in the hope of reward are the more frequently given in hotels and restaurants patronized by the passessors of plethoric purses while tips prompted by the fear of punishment prevail more generally in the cheap restaurants and eating houses of the noor.

the poor.
Tips in Chenp Restaurants. Por, be it remembered, the tipping system is not confined to the places where one pays 40 cents a plate for potatoes. At a respairant in Washington where, on occasion, one can get an "old-fashioned turkey dinner with trimmings" for 35 cents, the waiters are girls. A regular patron of this place whose check twice daily averaged 35 cents habitually left a dime on the table for the waiters. This is a tip of \$31-3 percent, a percentage practically unknown at Sherry's or Delmonico's. At the next table sat an old man. The generous patron who gave a dime. At the next table sat an old man. The generous pairon who gave a dime twice a day noticed that the old man's soup was always cold, that his eggs were never right, that when he ordered are been it came well done he ordered boiled potatoes he got them baked, and that always he had to wait three or four times as long for anything as did the other patrone about him. Tipping two dimes instead of, one, and thereby propitiating the stern young woman who served him, the man asked the waitress why it was that the old man was always kicking about his food.

"The old gink is a tight wad," replied the young woman, "He has been coming here regularly for three months and he has never coughed up a cent."

Gertrude Gibson Patterson goes on the story that will culminate when Mrs. Gertrude Gibson Patterson goes on the story that will culminate when Mrs.

and he has never coughed up a cent.

Our hero thereafter so manipulated his order as to eat but 15 cents worth at a meal and thereby was enabled to give the girl 15 cents each time he went into the restaurant.

(Continued on Next Page.)

Tips to the "Cabbies."

Perhaps the one tip that cannot be resolved as a result either of hope or fear is the tip that one gives to a cab driver or a chaffeur at the end of a journey. Apparently this tip is prompted by habit and habit only.

In Europe, as is well known by all travelers, the servants of the hotel always mark a traveler's baggage so as to give notice to servants of the next hotel what manner of a man the owner of the luggage is in the matter giving tips. One man, who was always most generous with his trinkgeld, happened to be leaving Brussels for Cologne at the very time when his cash in pocket was considerably reduced. On account of a holiday the banks were closed and his letter of credit availed him nothing. He was forced to be parsimoulous in

tipping the servants of the Brussels ho-tel. When he got to Cologne he found himself for the first time in Europe, or in any other country for that mat-ter, to be free from the tipping evil. The reason was that he could not per-suade any servant of the establishment to come near chough to him to get a tip. They had received the message from Brussels, the label on the suit-case was pasted upside down or some-

thing of the sort and they knew that this man was stingy. The traveler was compelled in the end to run the head to produce a (Continued on Next Page.)

(Continued on Next Page.)

International Flag Drill By El Paso School Girls



The International Flag Drill was given at Myar's opera house in October, 1892, by 32 young girls from the El Paso public schools. The drill was arranged to represent the nations taking most active and early part in the colonization of America. The names and faces of many now socially prominent in El Paso will be recognized. The participants are: From left to right—Standing: Evelyn Logan, Alma Jones, Nellie Keith, Mary Millican, Bessie Johnson, Lillie Smith, Julia McCord, Ida Catlin, Greta Ainsa, Victoria Wood, Susie Cherry, Lella Trumbuil, Marie Shelton, Ethel Baldus, Gertrude Windsor, Lydia Taylor, Camille Phelps, Mamie Biacker, Alta Hobart, Mary Manning, Daisy Reed, Jessie Johnson, Belle Kelly, seated or kneeling: Estella Jones Emma Ullman, Annie Edwards, Bessie Edwards, Lottle Brown, Bella Schutz, Minnie McFarland, Bertha Ford, Pansy Loomis, Ethel Shelton,

Denver Woman of Beauty to Be Tried Monday on Mur-

woman, her wealthy admirer who bestowed gifts and the roung athlete
whom she married for leve and later
shot, form the dramatic personae in
the story that will culminate when Mrs,
Gertrade Gibson Patterson goes on
trial for her life, Monday, charged with
murdering her husband, Charles A. Patterson, son of a well-known Chi- again

at a meal and thereby was enabled to give the girl if centa each time he went into the restaurant.

**Works Hardship on Women,

Young women employed in offices in the business section of New York complain that they must always give the waltress in the guick funch room that they partonize at noon twice a tip of 5 or 10 cents on a meal check of 20 or 5 cents. It is true that men in the gument of town can avoid the tip altogether by patronizing a "beef and establishment, but there is no such refuse for the affire woman. Sine must always give the meager wages for the affire woman. Sine must appropriate from \$2 to \$3 a mouth out of her meager wages for the subject of conversation in Denver to 5 cents of the tables in the cheap funch rooms it is a fact, however, hat in proportion to the amount of money expended for estable the patron of the guick lunch room pays more in tips than does the patron of the guick lunch room pays more in the total and its patron of the guick lunch room pays more in the guick lunch room pays more in the first saw her in a little Missouri town.

The fear of punishment is the prompting morive in giving tips to many servanis outside of dining rooms, one tips the barker for fear that it would mean to her if she accopted the other way from the harber shop he well-known that is country girl. He would mean to her if she accopted the other way from the relivacy station to the hore.

One tips the harber for fear that if One means again to that if one means again to that for one seagain to that and the part of the will give up a goodly portion of the soil of th

One tips the barber for fear that if he comes again to that barber shop he will give up a goodly portion of his epidermis and his hemoglobin before the sanguinary blade of the tonsorial artist.

One tips the chambermaid for fear that he will emerge from a bathtub to find the towels conspicuous by their absence.

One tips the messeager boy not from Car, but in the faint hope that he will actually hurry on his arrand.

Tips to the "Cabbies."

Perbaps the one tip that cannot be Perbaps the one tip that cannot be

of Mrs. Strouss.

But three years ago Gertrude Gibson had reached the fullness of beautiful womanhood. She was then 27 years of age and her life of luxury and her studies at Paris had given her grace and charm. She was visiting relatives in Chicago and went with a party to a skating, rink when she met young Patterson, four years her junior. He had been a football player, was handsome and popular among young people in the Englewood suburh of the big middle west city. She was attracted in the Englewood should in the oil middle west city. She was attracted by him and be in turn became interested. They were introduced.

Gives Strouss Up.

the wife became poor. Times were when they did not know where the next meal was coming from. They struggled along, and ever in the mind of the wife was the memory of the wide and deep and well-filled purse of the man to whom she had sold herself as a girl. Now, as a wife, she might seil herself to him once more. And if her story is true, she did, or rather husband sold her to him.

Says Husband Sold Her. "Mr. Patterson forced me to sell my electric, and the \$600 got for it went to him," she declared. "The club held over my head was my disgrace, the slavery into which he had sold

The amount which she said Strouuss paid the husband was \$1500.

"He threatened to make it all public," she said, "and to save my people I bought him off.

"Then he demanded more, and when I refused, he filed his suit for \$25,000 for alienation of affections against Mr. Strouss. I was heartsick. I knew the disgrace that would be brought upon me and my family, and I decided to kill myself. I wrote, though, to Mr. Patterson, to ask him to come to me, that we might talk things over. I thought I could dissuade him from presecuting the unjust suit. So I wrote bim a note, and then I phoned to find out if he'd see me.

"My suggestion was that we go to

Willingly would I have paid that

fore on some such agreement and he had never kept his word. I knew that when I gave him everything I had in the world he would turn on me again. Then I did the only thing that was left to me—I killed him."

to me—I killed him."

"I have told my story," she cried. "It seems a strange, unusual one. Well, in my heart, I believe it is the old story of other women, at least in the chapters leading up to the final tragedy. They keeping their sorrow hidden beneath smiles and laughter, fate wrung mine out."

mine out."

Thus it can be seen from Mrs. Patterson's story that her line of defense probably will be in the nature of an "unwritten law" plea. Another argument that is expected to be advanced is that of temporary insanity.

Patterson's Diary.

A diary kept by the dead Patterson, which will be exhibited in court, is expected to figure prominently in the defense. It so far substantiates the story told by the unhappy young woman, in

(Continued on next page.)

All Danger of War With France Is Removed by the Authorities.

MOROCCAN AFFAIR

and jumple, worth far less than the amali cessions of German colonial territory 'n Togoland and the Kameroons which France receives in the settlement.

Political Parties Augry.

stand or fail with the government and that is expected to be advanced is that of temporary insanity.

A diary kept by the dead Patterson, which will be exhibited in court, is expected to figure prominently in the defense. It so far substantiates the story told by the unhapppy young woman, in her declaration that her husband sold her into slavery for \$1,500, that ber layers believe it alone would cause her to go free.

Although Patterson had filed suit against Strouss for altenation of his wife's affections, his diary corroborates the wife's story that he knew she was in Europe with Strouss during January and February, 1909.

The following are excerpts from the diary:

Pebruary 18, 1909 (when Patterson said in his court complaint that he thoughi his wife was in St. Louis visiting her family)—Gee, it must be an awful long way from Europe. Seems like a million miles to me.

February 24, 1905—Gertie expected today; Daily News reports ship aground; awaiting some word and worrying until my head is queer.

February 25, 1909—Hurrah; best on a flyer.

The prosecution is said to depend (Continued on next page.) Pranco-German agreement of February 9 1905, and that the establishment of the French projectorate by the new treaty is therefore no loss for Germany, which, in the third place receives the thorough going guarantees of commercial and economic equality in Morocco and the practical means of ensuring and protecting this open door to

her trade, which has been the main object of German diplomacy since it recognized that its policy up to and after Algedras had broken down.

Oppose Morocco Sale.

The cardinal principle of this policy, launched in open opposition to the Anglo-French idea of disposing of Morocco by private bargain without consulting Germany was that France could obtain no righs in Morocco without the consent of Germany and the other powers. Strict and, It is now admitted, mis-

Strict and, it is now admitted, mistaken adherence to this policy led to the rejection of a profitable Moroccan bargain offered by Bouvier after the fall of Delcasse and to Algedras. Here Germany theoretically established her principle, only to find herself standing alone as its sole defender. England, Italy, Russia and Spata being pledged in various degrees not to oppose France and France continually finding new and always well justified reasons for pushing on its gradual absorption of Morocco. Not being willing to risk a war every few months to check the various steps of this absorption, Germany threw overboard her first principle and admitted France's political interests in Morocco, receiving in exchange a paper guarantee of the open door and commercial equality.

Germany's Safeguard.

BELIEVED SETTLED

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 18—With the settlement of the Franco-German negotiations concerning Morocco and the removal, so far as France and Germany are concerned of this potential menace of war, a violent campaign has been should be a paper guarantee of the cpan door and commercial equality.

Germany's Safeguard.

Germany, according to the official German view, soon found it necessary to supplement this paper guarantee by adequate and detailed material antegrates and an agreement for Franco-German cooperation in certain African undertakings which were contemplated, it is asserted, under the agreement of 1903. Negotiations to this end were well under way but with the fall of the of war, a violent campaign has been opened by wide sections of the press and political groups against the government for having, as it is charged, induled in prolonged negotiations, upset the credit of the country and brought to score a full flasco and reap the petilest of profits for the abandonment of its rights in Morocco.

"Jingo" papers, influential National Liberial leaders and broad classes of patriotic Germans attack the government for losing the bargain without having obtained a silce of the Moroccan empire. Other parties and papers assail it for saddling itself with what is described as a visil area of pestridden and gold-enguifing Congo swamp and juagle, worth far less than the small cessions of German colonial to.

now admitted frankly, was intended primarily not for the protection of im-periled Germans in the neighborhood, but to produce a resumption of the in-terrupted "conversations." In this it was promptly and theatrically successful

Result Not Finsco.

The result, the foreign office claims, far from being a defeat or finsco, has carried to a logical conclusion the Franco-German agreement of 1909, given Franco-German agreement of 1993, giv-ing France the free political hand therein contemplated and to Germany and incidentally to the world at large adequate protection for freedom of trade, whether the country remains a French protectorate or is ultimately ab-sorbed in the French colonial empire. That Germany has obtained a large increase of colonial territory and in addi-tion has sidetracked one of the most pressing dangers to the peace of the world is, it is claimed at the foreign office, so much clear gain for herself and the world.

ENGLISH CLINIC HOURS CHANGED

The hours for the free clinic for the children of English speaking people which has been conducted at Hotel Dieu by Dr. R. D. Robinson, under the auspices of the Woman's Charity asso-

Heretofore Political Primary Races Were Free and Easy Affairs.

HEARST'S ARIZONA BOOM SHREWD MOVE

(By Chas. C. Cutchshaw.)

Phoenix. Aria. Nov. it.—With one notable exception the difference between the Democratic and the Republican platform, on which the respective party candidates for the congressional, state and county offices will make their canvasses, is the difference between twoedle-dee and tweedle-dum. That exception is contained in the Democratic demand for the popular election of presidents of the United Stafes.

As everybody known, who known anything about affairs in Arizona, the people of this new commonwealth take their politics with intensa seriousness. In fact they are probably just a little more serious about it than are the people of any other political division; and naturally, out of this mental condition has grown an intense desire for particular accounts. ism, with the Democrats, generally, in

ism, with the Democrats generally, in the lead.

"No Repudiation."

There have been some rather humorous things in this first state campaign, due to the fact that heretofore there has been no platform and every candidate, both before and after the primary, has been proceeding according to his own unrestrained will. Some weeks ago the Democratic congressional candidates rame out with statements in which they advocated an extension of time for payment of the reservoir debt. This debt has to be paid by the owners of about 100,000 acres of land in the Sult river valley, and it amounts to \$10,000,000. It is due in 10 years instalments and the proposition of the Democrats was to secure an extension to 10, 30 or 10 years. After his return from Washington deigate Raiph Cameron, in announcing his candidate for the senate, went the Democrats one better, and advocated pixoing the whole burden on the government of the United States.

But Jack Williams, Republican candidate for representative, has declared against regulation and in this standard he is supported by indice Wells Republican candidate for governor. Little will probably be heard of the Cameron acheme from this time forward.

Party Demands Similar.

But as to the Democratic idea of popular presidential elections Probably

Sources, to a series of the Democratic like a popular presidential elections Probable for people will take the proposition of the people will be proposed to the people will be people will be proposed to the people will be people with the people will be people will be people will be people will be people with the people will be people will be people with the people will be p

mary along the line advocated by Jona-tiun Bourne, Both parties are in the same boat on

Great Republican Meeting.
Immediately following the adoption of the party platform the Republicans held a meeting at Tucson. It was the biggest meeting of the campaign one of the biggest ever held in the town. Five thousand people attended and there was much enthusiasm. That the Republicans, or either party in fact, could pull off a meeting like that is a genuine surprise. And now the Republican candidates are taking heart of grace and a good many of them feel sure they have better than an even chance for election. But, as everybody knows, the perspective of the candidate is different from the perspective of the outsider.

American in the party. He intends to make up his expioration caravan just before entering the wilderness or at some city like Bogoto, and he will carry cloth, mirrors, beads, accordions, caps and gloves with which to pay his helpers and barter with the natives. These are the articles which experience has taught the explorer appeal most strongly to natives of the far inland.

The Taxation Burden.

Henri Cheron, in a report on the budget for 1912, which will shortly be presented to the chamber of deputies, calls attention to the growing burden of taxation in France, which, including state, departmental and communal charges, amounted in the year 1907 to over 150 are responsible.

Is different from the perspective of the outsider.

Take the governorship, for instance. In the matter or qualification, there can be no question that ludge Wells ought to win. He is capable, dignified, scholarly, and honest. He would make an ideal governor. He is a hard braded business main, a splended tawyer, and he has an enviable record as a jurist back of him. Conceding to his opponent all that has been claimed for him, it must be said that Mr. Bunt lacks almost all these qualification, where can be no question that ludge wells ought to win. He is capable, dignified, scholarly, and honest. He would make an ideal governor, which are the matter or qualification, there can be no question that ludge wells ought to win. He is capable, dignified, scholarly, and honest. He would make an ideal governor, He is a hard bas leading overnor. He is a hard bas leading governor, and he had the matter or qualification, there can be no question to win. He is capable, dignified, scholarly, and honest. He would make an enviable record as a jurist back of him. Conceding to his opponent all that has been claimed for him, it must be said that Mr. Bunt lacks almost all these qualifications—with the exception of hands and head of him of the constitution and ludge.

The Heave the governor production to win He is capable, dignified, scholardy and head of the p

The Reverst Boom.

The latest political surprise in Arizona—and it is something of a surprise even in this territory where for the most part surprises are discounted long.

which is so overburdened with arrears that in many cases administrative questions are decided on purely formal lines instead of upon their erits.

Milk Price Rises.

Farmers and manufacturers who use milk to any extent, have been reduced to the last extremities by the enforced rise in the price of that commodity, and have been experimenting with an artifficial substitute for which great things are claimed.

It has been discovered that by steeping the beans of the sols plant, a variety of pea indigenous to Asia, and grinding them afterwards in a mill, a white homogeneous liquid is obtained, strongly resembling milk in composition. From this, quite passable cheeses have been mide, although its use for drinking purposes does not seem quite practicable.

TEMPORARY JURY SECURED

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—A temporary jury of 47 was finally obtained porary jury of 47 was finally obtained.

it is true the tariff is mentioned in the platforms, but it is mentioned in the most desuitory way, and everybody thought no particular attention would be paid to it. Direct legislation and presidential primaries and things of that sort, it was believed, would take up all the time there is.

The tariff has been made a factor

(Continued on Next Page.)

Frank, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Visits "Shauaua" and "Franklin," Mexico Norman M. Then He Goes Home and Tells the Gazette All About It and It Is Printed

minore went city. One was attracted by him and be in turn became interested. They were introduced.

They pound a proper interest the plains, and El Paso has then wired Patterano to join her there. They were in love. She asked young Patterson to marry her, so the friends of the dead man declare. They went to Los Angeles and the wired Patterson to marry her, so the friends of the dead man declare. They went to Mount Carmel by the sea and were to Mount Carmel b

Frenchman Will Trace Many Unnamed Rivers to Their

HIGH TAXATION IS WORRYING FRENCH

Parls. France, Nov. 18.—To penetrate unknown wilds of Brazil, Venezuela and Cohambia, to discover and trace to their accrees aumaned rivers, and lastly to seek to find the habitation of a supposed tribe of mysterious indians, are the objects of Dr. Hamilton Rice, of Boston, who will soon leave Parls on a tour of exploration to South America under the auspices of the Royal Geographical society of England.

The doctors previous visits to the Inmediately following the adoption their sources unnamed rivers, and last-ly to seek to find the habitation of a is to seek to find the habitation of a supposed tribe of mysterious indians, are the objects of Dr. Hamilton Rice, of Boston, who will soon leave Paris on a tour of exploration to South America under the suspices of the Royal Geographical society of England.

The doctor's previous visits to the wildernesses of northern South Americo have convinced him of the existence of a strange tribe of indians some.

of a strange tribe of indians some-where in the direction of the source of the Orineco. The women of the tribe are said to live apart from their husbands in a secret city the greater part of the time. Dr. Rice will start well equipped for

Dr. Rice will start well equipmed for extensive bacteriological examination, and hopes to contribute valuable data on the discases prevalent in the districts he visita. With the exception of an attendant, he will be the only American in the party. He intends to make up his exploration caravan just before entering the wilderness or at some city like Bogoto, and he will carry cloth, mirrors beads, accordions, caps and gloves with which to pay his helpers and barter with the natives. These are the articles which experience has taught the explorer appeal most

calls attention to the growing burden of taxation in France, which, including state, departmental and communal charges, amounted in the year 1907 to over \$26 per head of the population, as compared to \$22 in 1902. Since 1907 the increase, for which the figures are not year communicated to \$25 per head of the population, as compared to \$22 in 1902.

the increase, for which the figures are not yet communicated, is described as having been still more striking.

M. Cheron also calls attention to the excessive number of afficials and functionaries of all kinds, of whom there are nearly 1,000,000 in France, 564,000 being in the pay of the state and 278.

8 000 in that of the departments and communes. These figures do not include the employes of the state rall-roads and industrial enterpries, such as tobacco and match factories. In spite of, or rather, because of, the cycles at the conducted in a satisfactory or expeditious manner.

According to the report, there is excessive formality and delay in the dispatch of business and a general tendency to shift all responsibility to the central administration in Paris, which is so overburdened with arrears that in many cases administrative questions are decided on purely formal lines instead of upon their errits.

MIRK Price Rises.